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GLOBALIZATION AND GENDER: INEQUALITY TRANSFORMED IN SPAIN

DESTINY LEVERE

This article examines the extent to which the boom of globalization led to the transformation of gender inequality in Spain, based on three schools of thought: one, that globalization has transformed gender inequality in Spain for the better by creating equal opportunities, two, that globalization has caused a more stark contrast and practice of gender inequality in Spain, and three, that globalization has made no difference in Spain's fight with gender inequality. In order to portray the three schools of thought, a comparison will be drawn between what gender roles and opportunities were given to men and women in Spain during the rule of Franco during the years of 1936-1975 and post-Franco's rule during the years of 1975-2015.

INTRODUCTION

Imagine a period in time when a political dictator decided that women were only lowly and meek background players in the lives of men. Although their roles as mother and wife were grandiose in labor, their societal existence was equivalent to that of a child. Now, imagine a time where this dictator dies and an entire country is turned upside down by the overwhelming and exciting influence from Western states that have been more progressive in their ideas, technology, and way of living. Imagine that this is the time where the women who were once looked-down upon and who were once placed into a box of specific roles are liberated to step outside of what they once were to become who they truly are meant to be.

This scenario, however, is not something that you have to imagine, but instead, a reality. This scene has presented itself for years in Spain from the Franco dictatorship until today. Francisco Franco y Bahamonde,

often referred to as Franco, was both a military general, but more importantly, the head of state of Spain from 1936 until his death in November of 1975. During his reign as the sole political leader, Franco took over the political party known as the Falange and went against the opposing party. Franco and the party took complete and utter control of Spain by imprisoning and executing innocent Spaniards and any of those who went against his rule. In fact, Franco and his followers were against any form of regional autonomy, free elections, social democracy, liberal democracy, and more importantly in regards to this thesis, women's rights--ranging from the right to vote to the right to work outside of the home. The dictatorship changed the way of life for many; especially women, by redefining their roles and how they were viewed in society.

It was not until the last years of the Franco regime, and more importantly the years following his death, that the transition to democratization began. This rapid burst

of democracy was paired with the theory of globalization. Globalization, according to David Held, Anthony McGrew, David Goldblatt and Jonathan Perraton, is “the widening, deepening, and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness in all aspects of contemporary social life, from the cultural to the criminal, the financial to the spiritual (2). Thomas Friedman defines globalization as “the inexorable integration of markets, nation-states, and technologies to a degree never witnessed before--in a way that is enabling individuals, corporations, and nation-states to reach around the world farther, faster, deeper, and cheaper than ever before (27). Both definitions of globalization declare globalization as a process to transforming “the nature, form, and prospects of human communities” (Held, et.al 1). Globalization played a rather large role in transforming not just the nation-state as a whole, but it influenced the way in which people lived their day-to-day lives; for the purpose of this paper, it transformed, what I will call gender inequality for the

better. In order to display this transformation, it is essential to define gender inequality and then how it was demonstrated throughout Spain. Gender inequality, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) refers to the unequal “rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys.” Being that as it may, gender, as it can be disputed “refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female; these attributes, opportunities, and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes.” Hence, “gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context, and gender inequality are “inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities” (UN Women).

With this being said, I, myself, having studied for 7 months in Spain, have been able to learn, witness, and experience the gender inequality. During my short stint in Spain, Madrid specifically, I was able to conduct interviews, take classes, and witness within my home-stay environment the impact globalization has had on Spain since the death of Franco. My personal experience has played a huge role in how I am able to cope with the question of: to what extent has the boom of globalization led to the transformation of gender inequality in Spain. In the following text, the question will be answered based on 3 schools of thought: one, that globalization has transformed gender inequality in Spain for the better by creating equal opportunities, two, that globalization has caused a more stark contrast and practice of gender inequality in Spain, and three, that globalization has made no difference in Spain's fight with gender inequality. In order to portray the three schools of thought, a comparison will be drawn between what gender roles and

opportunities were given to men and women in Spain during the rule of Franco during the years of 1936-1975 and post-Franco's rule during the years of 1975-2015.

METHODOLOGY

For the question: "Has the boom of globalization led to the transformation of gender inequality in Spain?" I hypothesize that the boom of globalization has led to the transformation of gender inequality in Spain; especially for the better by creating equal opportunities. I argue that globalization, through the adoption of globalization norms that have been applied through laws and cultural practices, has strongly influenced gender inequality and created equal opportunities for men and women in Spain. This hypothesis will be explored by comparing gender roles and opportunities offered to women in Spain during the dictatorship of Francisco Franco y Bahamonde from the time span of 1936-1975 and post-Franco's rule during the years of 1975- present-day 2015. I believe that comparatively, once globalization penetrated Spanish

society during the post-Franco time period, gender inequality transformed in a positive manner due to variables of culture, education, and laws. Culture, for the case and point of this paper, will refer to: religion, music, film, and literature. Laws, on the other hand, will be defined by the rules which the Spanish government has implemented and are enforced by governmental authorities.

The data used to illustrate the culture and laws section of this paper will be both qualitative, based on printed documents such as laws printed by the Spanish government before and after Franco's regime and organizations instituted by the Spanish government specifically created to work towards gender equality. Other qualitative data used will be Spanish films dating from the respective pre and post Franco time period that discuss gender roles and opportunities. Quantitative data will be presented through data and surveys conducted by *The World Bank Data Bank* and The Federal Reserve. Both

primary and secondary datum will be reviewed initially through the University of Richmond library database, using a range of information sources such as Gender Watch and Academic Search Complete. To aid in the search, a table of key terms will be constructed and the sources located will be correlated with the terms. To test the current hypothesis, an online search will be conducted to gather source information from reputable companies and organizations that engage in country data collection related to gender, inequality, and their trends in Spain. A thorough selection of topics will be selected and analyzed for this section. For specific data analysis, when reviewing the social trends based on time period (Franco's rule, 1936-1975 and post-Franco, 1975-2015) transformed by globalization, a compare and contrast methodology will be used. Although years during the Franco dictatorship are listed, quantitative data collection for this time period was far and few in between due to governmental procedures, thus, much of the qualitative data reflects the time period

of Franco's rule, while much the quantitative data focuses on the post-Franco time period.

In regards to alternative explanations and how I will account for them, it will be important to understand that there is room for error. Alternative explanations may be that the variables are not predictive of the transformation, but that globalization should be considered solely an economic force; therefore the variables could be economically inclined. If this is found, I will find it to be true by utilizing the same methodology, except I would only analyze finances; such as corporations that hire women and succeed financially—i.e. giving women opportunities to work in the same work field as men in companies and corporations started after the boom of globalization, or amount of pay versus years worked and compare and contrast that to men in the respective timeframes.

FINDINGS

LAWS

During the Franco dictatorship, the Spanish “machista” or “machismo” (male-dominated or male chauvinism) society reigned; especially in the way the laws. Not only were there only men within government and political positions, but also the laws during that time period were geared to oppressing the Spanish woman.

Before Franco’s rule, Spain’s government performed political actions by the Constitution of 1931 which began to introduce women’s suffrage, marriage laws, and other laws of equality. This was the time period that was beginning democracy. However, when Franco came into power, a set of de facto laws were made effective in 1936, these laws were called the *Leyes Fundamentales del Reino* (The Fundamental Laws of the Realm). These laws completely altered the way in which Spanish legislature operated, but more importantly, it transformed the lives of Spanish citizens, especially

women. The women who were just beginning to gain equality quickly had their rights taken away by Franco and his newly implemented laws.

Leyes Fundamentales del Reino consisted of eight overarching laws; two of which directly contributed to gender inequalities in Spain—one, *Fuero del Trabajo* and two, *Fuero de los Españoles*. The *Fuero del Trabajo* (The Labor Charter) established in 1938 essentially regulated labor laws and conditions which heavily influenced the economic stability in Spain as well. In regards to regulating labor laws, this charter established minimum wage, limited the hours a person could work, and more importantly it prevented many women from working outside of the home by establishing many requirements needed to enter the workforce, such as a degree from a university, and gave companies the right to discriminate against who they would hire and what jobs any particular person could work based on sex. It promised however,

workshop and factory work to women who were married and had written permission to work from their husbands.

Later in 1945, Franco established the *Fuero de los Españoles* (The Charter of the Spanish) which established the rights and duties of Spanish citizens. The Charter in theory was created to unify Spanish society, but instead separated it by creating a more gender-stratified life for Spaniards. By establishing standards catered to each gender role; such as Spanish women obeying the husband's word, giving the woman a position of submission to men, gender inequality in Spain reached new heights. Franco's laws especially discriminated against married women, and this was demonstrated through the inclusion within this charter of a law known as *permiso marital* (marital permission). *Permiso Marital* was a law that prohibited a wife from employment, owning property, and traveling away from home without her husband's approval, and in most cases, written consent. *Permiso Marital* also made punishments for adultery more severe

for women who cheated on their husbands and women who decided to leave their husbands and seek refuge away from their marriages a lot heavier than for men. Although divorce was frowned upon by the country, due to Catholic beliefs, husbands were only granted permission to request divorce from their wives—never could a woman request it. This was also made certain by making divorce prices quite expensive—a price that only men would be able to pay since women were condemned to household or underpaid factory work.

It was not until the dictatorship ended in 1975/1978 when globalization took hold of the Spanish economy and culture that changes were made within the laws. Legally, Spanish women were granted full, equal rights with men by the Constitution of 1978 that aided in furthering the Spanish transition into democracy. The transition to democracy after Franco's death symbolized the gates opening to globalization. With globalization came Western ideals and influences into the Spanish culture.

The ideals and influence hence caused the abolishment of *Permiso Marital* in 1975, later in 1978, the abandonment of laws against adultery occurred, and in 1981, divorce was legalized so that women were able to request separation from their husbands who were abusive or incompatible matches.

By way of the Constitution of 1978, women gained their independence and equality through several changes in the law such as:

Equality before the law: *“Spaniards are equal before the law and may not in any way be discriminated against on account of birth, race, sex, religion, opinion or any other personal or social condition or circumstance.”* Chapter 2, Section 14

This law gave women the equality they craved and deserved. The law allowed for women and men to be considered equals.

Censorship: *“The exercise of these rights may not be restricted by any form of prior censorship.”* Chapter 2 Section 18.2

Many women during Franco’s dictatorship were not able to publish their writings because of their sex and the

content referencing feminism and their “contra” (against) government statements. This law allowed women to freely express their ideas and feelings without worry of being censored.

Marriage:

“1. Man and woman have the right to marry with full legal equality.

2. The law shall make provision for the forms of marriage, the age and capacity for concluding it, the rights and duties of the spouses, the grounds for separation and dissolution, and their effects.” Chapter 2, Section 32.1-2

The marriage laws permitted women the leeway to request and pursue divorce from their husbands as discussed previously.

The right and duty to work: *“All Spaniards have the duty to work and the right to work, to the free choice of profession or trade, to advancement through work, and to a sufficient remuneration for the satisfaction of their needs and those of their families. Under no circumstances may they be discriminated on account of their sex.” Section 35.1*

The right and duty to work placed women into the work force, allowing them to apply and work in any sector of the economy—not just factories, but ranging from law enforcement, store clerks, and government.

Right to freely join trade unions: *“All have the right to freely join a trade union.”* Chapter 2 Section 28.1

This law effectively correlates with the aforementioned right and duty to work. Women were able, due to the trade union law, to form their own trade unions and join others started by men so that they may advance gender equality rights in the workplace, such as salary and maternity leave.

ORGANIZATIONS

The government of the newly formed and globalized Spain was socialist and working towards forming a perfect model of democracy. This new government, as a contrast to Franco, was dedicated to change and the balance and set up of institutions that would aid women. In 1983, the Instituto de la Mujer y para la Igualdad de Oportunidades (IMIO) (The Institute for Women and Equal Opportunities) was formed and became a significant focal point for the government's agenda. According to the official website, as the institute is

an official extension of the government, it functions to do the following:

- “Estudiamos la situación de las mujeres españolas en los ámbitos legal, social, económico, educativo, cultural y sanitario.
- Recopilamos información y documentación relativa a las mujeres.
- Llevamos a cabo iniciativas para sensibilizar sobre la igualdad de género.
- Somos agentes activos en la formación en materia de igualdad entre mujeres y hombres, realizando directamente acciones formativas y promoviendo su desarrollo por parte de otros agentes.
- Gestionamos los datos estadísticos sobre la situación de las mujeres españolas. Estos datos se obtienen de acuerdo con el Sistema Estatal de Indicadores de Género diseñado por el propio Instituto de Mujer.
- Elaboramos informes e impulsamos medidas que contribuyan a eliminar las discriminaciones existentes respecto a las mujeres en la sociedad.

- Seguimos la normativa vigente y su aplicación en la materia que es competencia de este Instituto.
- Fomentamos relaciones con las instituciones de análoga naturaleza y similares de las Comunidades Autónomas y de la Administración Local, en especial a través de la Conferencia Sectorial y demás órganos de cooperación existentes en éste ámbito material.
- Promovemos la prestación de servicios en favor de las mujeres y, en particular, los dirigidos a aquéllas que tengan una especial situación de vulnerabilidad.
- Recibimos y canalizamos, en el orden administrativo, denuncias formuladas por mujeres en casos concretos de discriminación de hecho o de derecho por razón de sexo.
- Facilitamos información sobre los derechos de las mujeres y asesoramiento contra la discriminación por razón de sexo.
- Promovemos la participación plena de las mujeres en la Sociedad de la información.
- Contribuimos a recuperar y conservar la memoria histórica de las mujeres.

- Gestionamos los Fondos europeos del Fondo Social Europeo” (IMIO)

In translation, their functions are:

“•We study the situation of Spanish women in the legal, social, economic, educational, cultural and health fields.

- We collect information and documentation concerning women.

- We carry out initiatives to raise awareness about gender equality.

- We are active agents in the formation in the field of equality between women and men, directly carrying out training activities and promoting their development by other agents.

- We manage statistical data on the situation of Spanish women. These data are obtained in accordance with the State system of gender indicators designed by women's own Institute.

- We develop reports and promote measures contributing to eliminate the discrimination regarding women in the society.

- We follow legislation and its application in the matter which is the responsibility of this Institute.

- We foster relations with institutions of similar nature and similar to the autonomous communities and the Local Administration, especially through the sectoral Conference and other bodies cooperation existing in this material field.
- We promote the provision of services for women and, in particular, those aimed to those that have a special situation of vulnerability.
- We receive and we channel, in the administrative order, complaints made by women in specific cases of discrimination in fact or in law on the basis of sex.
- We facilitate information on the rights of women and advice against discrimination on grounds of sex.
- We promote the full participation of women in the information society.
- We contribute to recover and conserve the historical memory of the women.
- We manage European funds from the European Social Fund” (IMIO)

The IMIO is a great example of the creation of equality and opportunities for women, therefore

transforming gender inequality in Spain for the better since the boom of globalization.

QUANTITATIVE DATA

In addition to government law evidence, there is also quantitative data. A significant indicator used to measure the change in gender inequality in Spain is the work force. Traditionally, before and during the Franco dictatorship, Spanish women very rarely engaged positions in the job market; however, by the time globalization's effects in Spain made their debut in 1975, many of the adult women in Spain were preparing themselves for the world of the working woman, if not already engaging in it. An opinion poll conducted in 1977 by the Federal Research Division and published in *Spain: A Country Study* revealed that "when asked whether a woman's place was in the home only 22 percent of young people in Spain agreed" (108). This demonstrates the positive change globalization had on perception of gender roles and equality in Spain post-Franco. After engaging in

the data collected from *The World Bank Data Bank*, although many women had entered the work force, in 1984, they still compensated for less than one-third of the total labor force, but no matter the numbers, there were still equal opportunities available for women and men.

Based on data collected from *The World Bank Data Bank*, several examples of quantitative data are demonstrated in graphs below.

THE WORK FORCE

Figure 1 illustrates the Labor Force Participation Rate by Females taken from the percentage of the female population between the ages of 15 and 64. Other than the drastic dip during the financial crisis in Spain, there is a steady rise in women entering the labor force once globalization takes the reigns to Spanish economy. Women, after their liberation through the newly formed laws, found themselves in the workforce in positions such as store clerks, nurses, secretaries, newspaper writers, actresses (with speaking lines), factory owners, taxi drivers,

and more. The boom sparked women to manifest a hunger to work and keep working, beginning at a young age, until they infiltrated the used-to-be male dominated labor force.

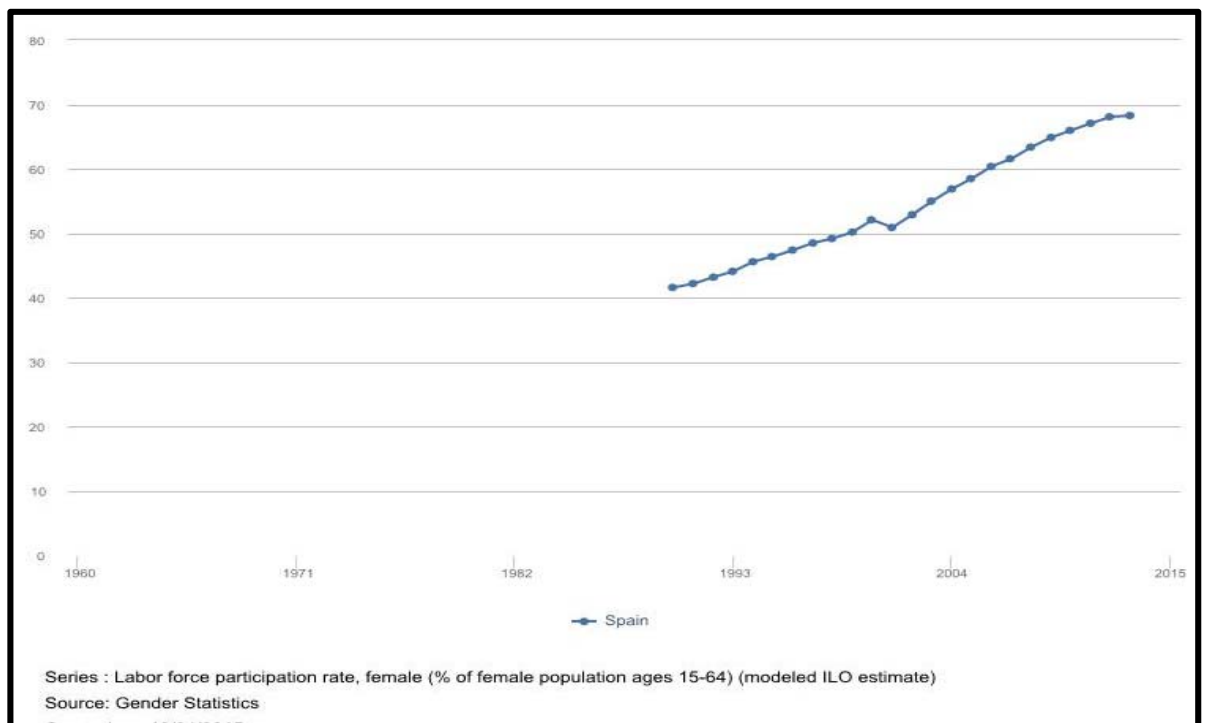


Figure 1: Labor Force Participation Rate, Female (% of Female Population ages 15-64)
The World Bank Data Bank, Gender Statistics 2015

Figure 2 presents the percentage of male wage and salary workers in Spain. Although years during the Franco dictatorship are listed, data collection for this time period

was far and few in between due to governmental procedures. However, it can be seen that in just 3-5 years after Franco dies, men on wage and salary increase slightly, but remain mainly stagnant.

Figure 2: Wage and Salary Workers, Male (% of Males Employed), The World Bank Data Bank, Gender Statistics 2015

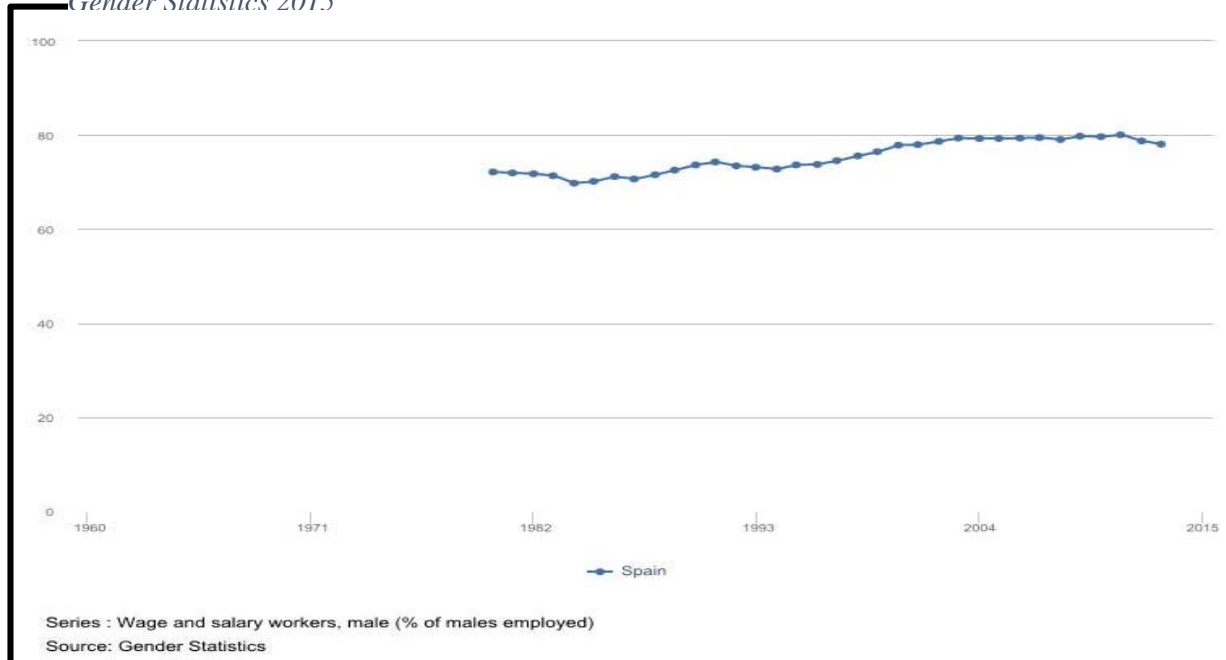


Figure 3, on the other hand, displays the percentage of female wage and salary workers in Spain for the same time period as Figure 1. If we are to compare the two figures, it is evident that not only did the peak 3-5 years of globalization after Franco's death produce an increase in women being placed on wage and salary, but in the years after, it continuously rises. This increase can be attributed

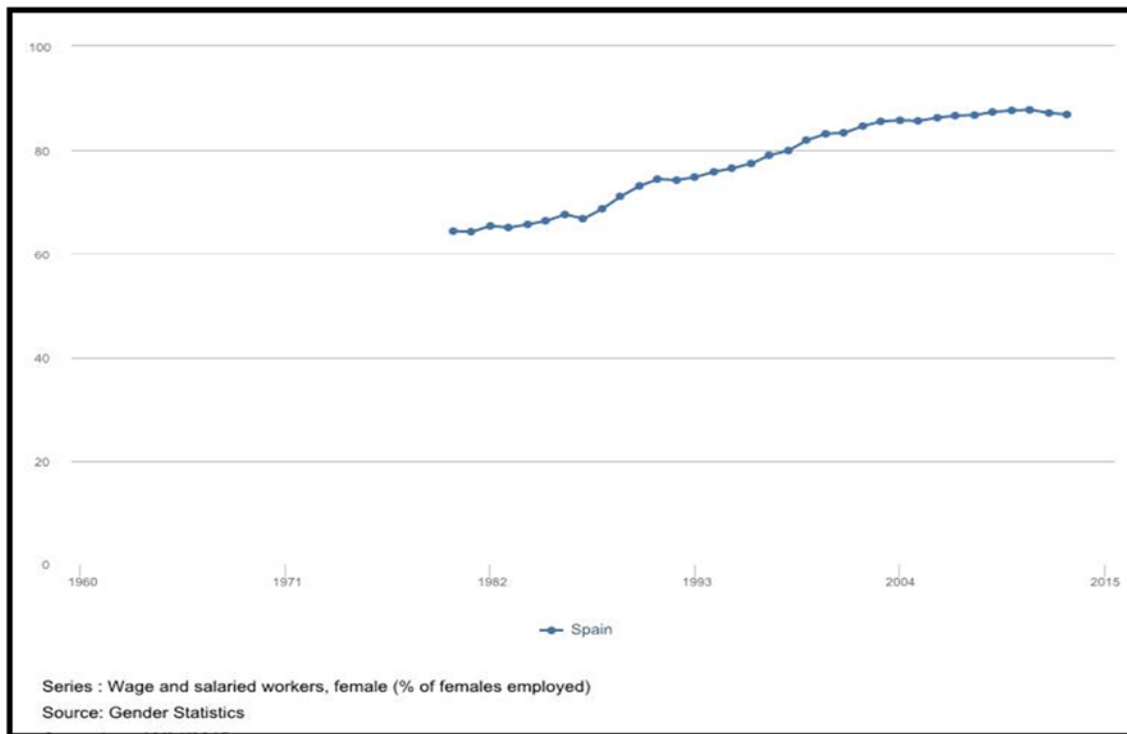


Figure 3: Wage and Salary Workers, Female (% of Females Employed), The World Bank Data Bank, Gender Statistics

to the equal opportunities brought on by globalization that transformed gender inequality in the workforce.

The next data set includes Figure 4 and Figure 5. Figure 4 is the percentage of contributing family workers who are employed females. Figure 5 is the percentage of contributing family workers who are employed males. When comparing Figure 4 and Figure 5, it is important to keep in mind that globalization after the fall of Franco and brought with it a multitude of business opportunities. Hence, with business opportunities—foreign direct investors—and with this comes more jobs, and the need for more workers. Therefore, women were put into the workforce. They stayed away from agricultural jobs and small at-home tasks that contributed to the family and went to claim their own independence. This is the benefit of globalization in Spain—the women were allowed into the work space fulfilling the equal opportunities presented to them; all the while, gender roles in home were also made more equal and less qualified as a “woman’s job.”

It can be noted that in Figure 4 and Figure 5, the simultaneous decline in both men and women contributing to the family household is due to the economic decline and both genders not being able to find work. Although it can be noted that men still have more jobs than women, this can be attributed also to women retiring earlier than men.

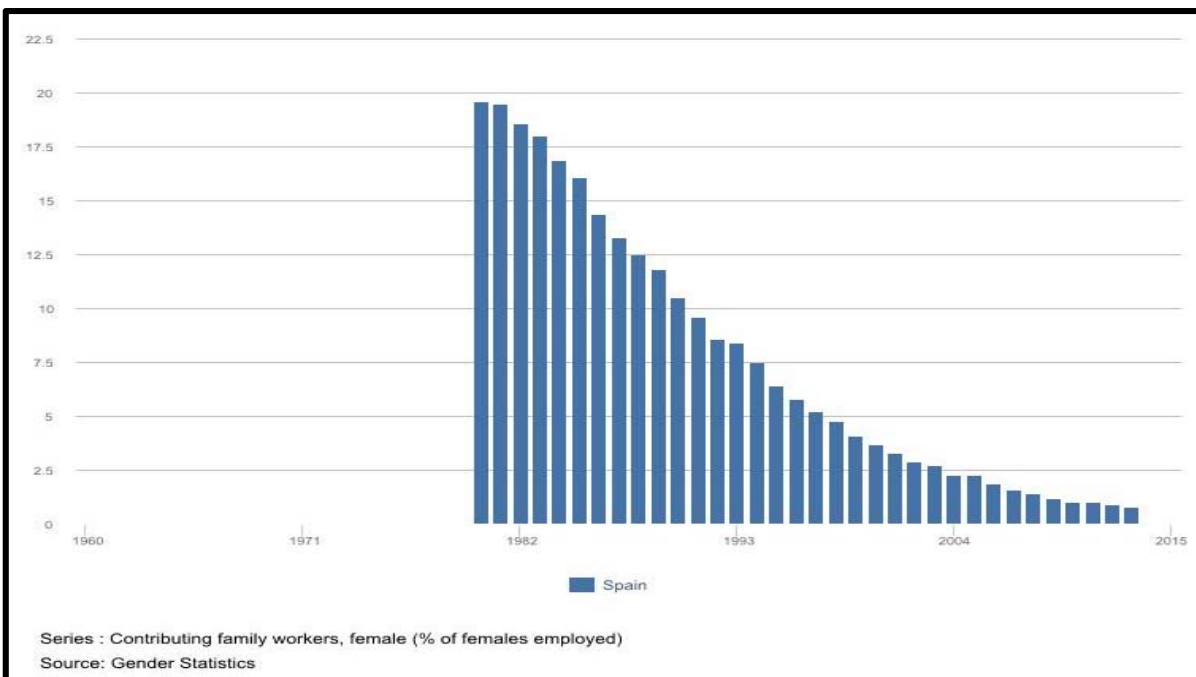


Figure 4: Contributing Family Workers, Female (% of Females employed), The World Bank Data Bank, Gender Statistics

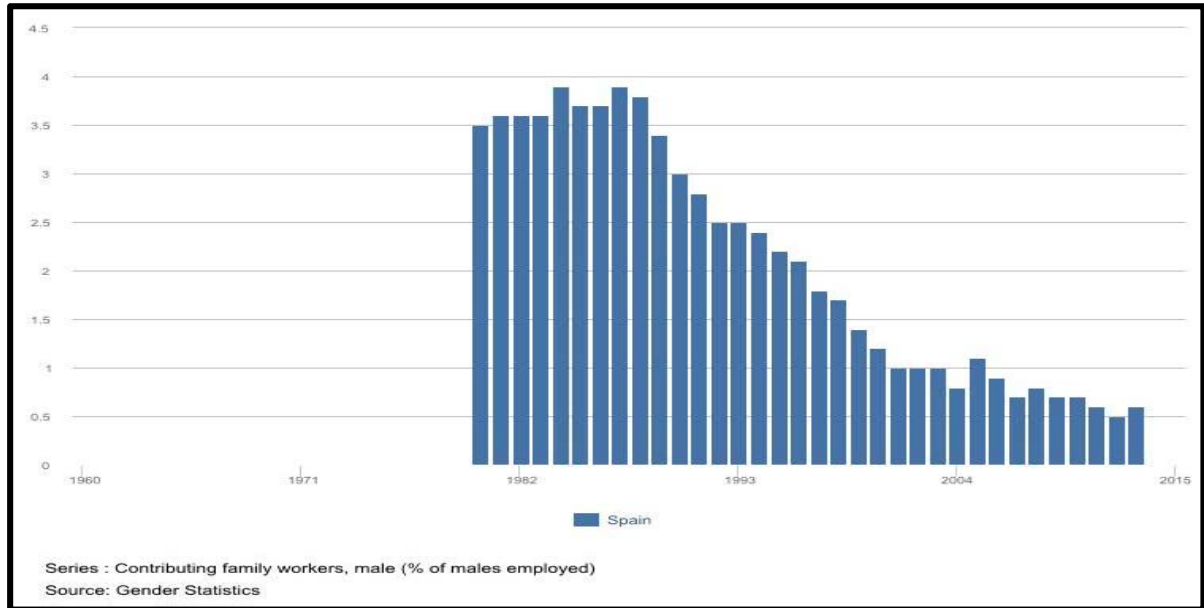


Figure 5: Contributing Family Workers, Male (% of Males employed), The World Bank Data Bank, Gender Statistics

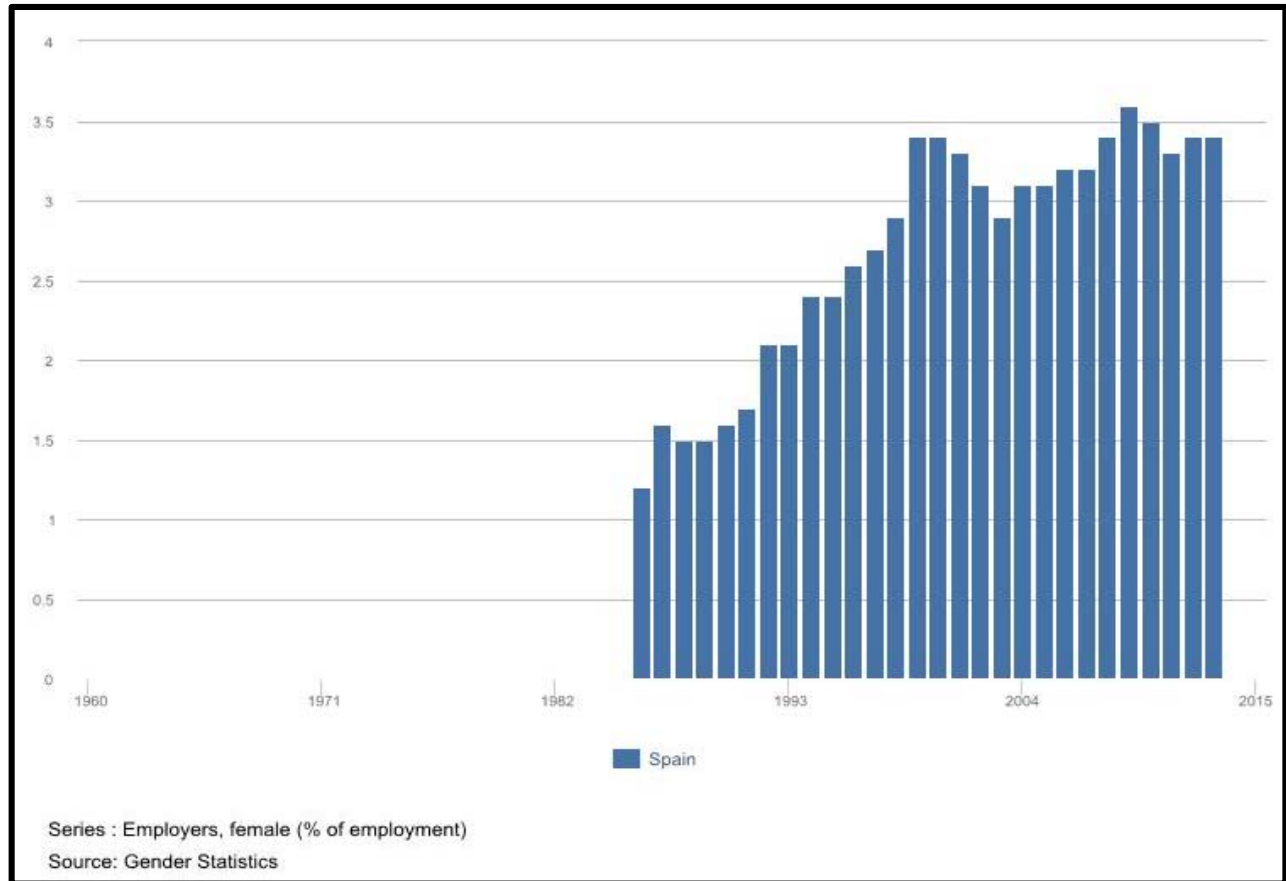


Figure 6: Employers, female (% of employment), The World Bank Data Bank, Gender Statistics

Figure 6 displays data of female employers over time. This data set demonstrates the increase in women who are in managerial or boss positions—positions where they make decisions of employment. This is a stark contrast from the time where Franco was dictator and women were not allowed to even own property. Now, not only are women able to work in the work force alongside men and compete for the same jobs equally, but they are seizing the opportunities to be in positions of power. According to Moore, “the growth of high-tech businesses with a greater sensitivity to hiring women is expanding job opportunities,” and “the chief executives of Spain's IBM, Microsoft and Google operations are all women. In many cases, they are not only hiring more female employees than traditional industries, but they are attempting to make the workplace more family-friendly.” This is the epitome of globalization transforming gender inequalities in Spain. Here we have the example of Spain buying into

the global market and it creating jobs and gender role transformation by creating equal opportunities.

Politics:

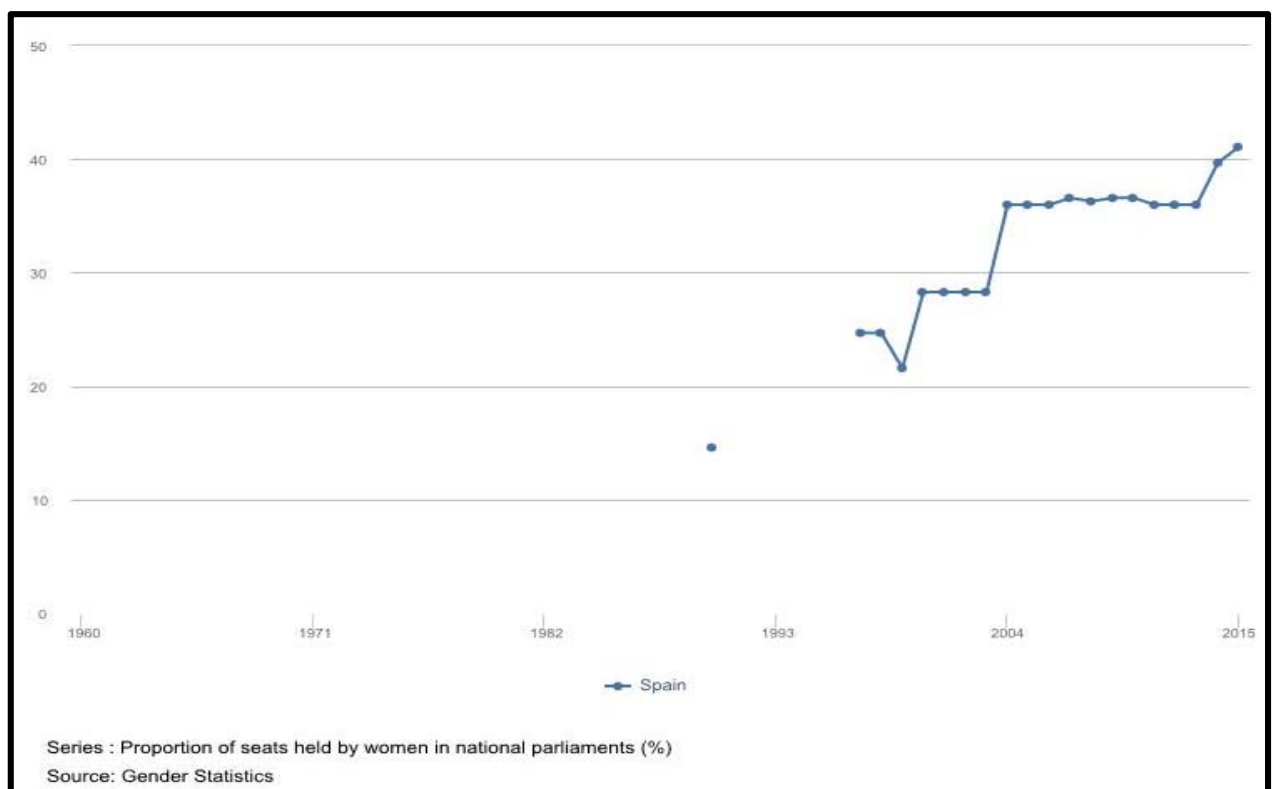


Figure 7: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (%), The World Bank Data Bank, Gender Statistics 2015

As data has indicated in *Figure 7*, in recent years, post-Franco, the role of women in politics has increased greatly in Spain. Due to the laws being influenced by

globalization, the laws officially eliminated discrimination and Spanish women are dominating. The descending portions of the graph can be attributed to the low number of women running for office during the election years. However, overall, it can be inferred that women's positions in politics have increased.

In fact, in regards to politics, Spain's first female Vice President, Maria Teresa Fernandez de la Vega, elected under Prime Minister Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero (elected in 2004 and re-elected in 2008), was also one of half of the women he elected to his cabinet during his term (Moore). While Zapatero was quoted saying, that at his parent's home, "My [His] father crosses his arms and says to my mother, 'Bring me my coffee,'" "my mother does everything -- she irons and cooks and cleans. Women now don't want to be like their mothers" (Moore). Globalization has penetrated the minds of contemporary women in Spain and has changed their thinking about gender roles, and politics was the start.

Vega, in 2006, was looking to even the playing field for women and men in Spain. She saw the gender inequalities, and as a woman who was breaking gender inequalities in a time where globalization had opened the doors of opportunity, she seized it and persevered to “draw more women into the armed forces, the government is shrinking the height requirements for women entering the National Guard and opening child-care centers on military bases,” “abolish the law giving male heirs first rights to the throne,” and create “new divorce laws not only make it easier for couples to split but stipulate that marital obligations require men to share the housework equally with their wives” (Moore). In addition to Vega’s efforts to continue advancing globalization’s effects on gender inequality, Esperanza Aguirre, was the first female to serve as President of Senate in Spain from 1999-2002, and later the President of the Community of Madrid from 2003-2012, and now the President of the Partido Popular. Aguirre also encourages women to

become involved in politics, get into the work force, and fight for equality.

Film:

Con la pata quebrada (see *Figure 8*), the title of a documentary filmed by director Diego Galán, takes fragments of over 180 Spanish films of fiction and documentaries and documents the evolution of the image of women in Spain and Spanish cinema since the 1930s to present-day. The film's title directly translates to "barefoot in the kitchen;" beginning in the early 1920s, the phrase has been used to describe women who are tied to housework and the only place they may ever be. The term symbolizes a woman's gender role as unequal to that of a male's.

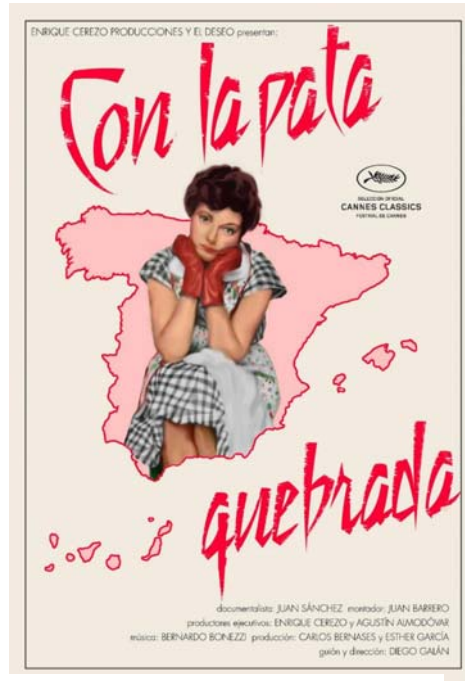


Figure 8: “Con la Pata Quebrada” movie cover. Google Images.

The film begins with commercials and movie scenes from the 1930s where women did not have lines, or if so, minimal one to two word lines or singing. The roles in the media for women during that time period through the 60s, featured women as housewives who were submissive to their husbands, spent their days cooking, cleaning, ironing clothes, and later putting on make-up and neat clothes with a tidy hairstyle to please her

husband when he came home from work. If kids were involved, it was her chore to have the kids pristine, presentable, quiet, and homework done before dinner and the head of the household, the father, arrived home from his long day at work. Generally, women did not have speaking roles—they were to be seen and not heard. There are scenes from films, even children's shows, which show the women being smacked or thrown across a room for not following her husband's orders, speaking out of turn, and not getting her chores and womanly duties done before he arrives home. There is even a line in a 1930s film from a man who asks the audience, "Para que sirve la mujer? [What purpose does a woman serve?]" He then quickly answers himself and says, "Nada. Absolutamente nada. [Nothing. Absolutely nothing]." These few lines summarize the equality Spanish women were granted when compared to men during the 1930s. Women were viewed as objects.

As the years progress in the film, the roles of women slowly, but surely flourish. During the 70s, women were represented as women of today. Women characters were depicted as smart, rebellious, and they were given the right to react to domestic abuse and the freedom to swear like men. Women protagonists were fighting back; issues of love and husband's infidelity, abortions, divorces, and sexuality were all addressed and represented. Women were playing roles of company bosses, world travelers, single mothers, politicians; they were seen playing roles as military officers, enduring the same emotions as men and more—they were given rights, they were given voice, and women were finally represented as human beings, as strong individuals. Finally, women were being depicted in real situations that represented the world around them and in cases that reflected the changes occurring day by day in the fight for Spanish gender equality.

CONCLUSION

The research conducted in comparing gender roles during and post-Franco dictatorship has led to several conclusions. One conclusion is that although "the culture and tradition of *machista* is very deeply ingrained in the mentality of everyone [in Spain];" the boom of globalization, post-Franco dictatorship, aided in creating an entirely new world for Spaniards by achieving gender equality through the creation of equal opportunities (Moore). Both men and women have gained equal opportunities in the work force, in the ability to have access to and gain economic stability, in equal representation by the laws enforced by the government, and "in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities" (UN Women).

The current studies on gender inequality in Spain are lacking in concrete quantitative data pre-dating 1975, and it would be beneficial to obtain that to forge a more

concrete numerical comparison between accessibility and transformation of gender inequality in Spain due to globalization's effects. Basic human rights studies have yielded the same results demonstrating that when basic forms of globalization and democracy are implemented into a society, a better society emerges. More comprehensive research should be conducted in this area and data made available in both English and Spanish for the ease of readers everywhere.

It is affirmed, however through the resources available, that globalization has transformed gender inequality in Spain for the better by creating equal opportunities. Gender equality should be a primary goal for all states, and Spain is a model for those who have overcome the inequalities and what methods are important to implement so that the state may be successful. In fact, it can be said that "the push for gender equality in one of Europe's most macho cultures [Spain] comes as both internal and outside forces are creating

seismic social shifts: Spanish women are taking greater control of their own lives” and gender inequality has been transformed for the better (Moore).

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